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One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody who will produce the proof, whether living in Indianapolis, in Marion county, in the State of Indiana, or in any town, city, township, county or State in the United States or Territories, that General Harrison ever said that "one dollar a day was enough for any workingman."

One Thousand Dollars

Will be paid to anybody, under the same conditions, who will produce the proof that General Harrison ever said of the railroad strikers, in 1877, that "if he [Harrison] was in power he would put men to work at the point of the bayonet, and if that would not do, he would shoot them down like dogs."

The money is in Fletcher's Bank.

On and after July 21, the word "Subscriber" will be stamped on all papers delivered by carriers in the city. This plan is adopted to prevent stolen papers from being resold by dishonest newsboys, who have given all the papers here much trouble by following up the regular carriers and stealing the papers from door-yards and verandas. When a paper is offered for sale, having stamped on it the word, "Subscriber," the purchaser may know that the boy selling it has stolen it from some regular patron; and if parties will report all such cases to this office they will confer a favor and help to break up a very annoying and dishonest practice.

Mr. SAMUEL J. RANDALL was not in favor of the Mills bill.

It is the beginning of free trade, and is so declared by Mr. Mills, the author of the bill.

The Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks believed in State pride. He said at Muncie: "I will be very proud of the support of my Republican friends."

THERE is one line of manufacturing in which Democrats can beat the world without protection. That is, manufacturing lies out of whole cloth. They do not even require free trade in the raw material.

CAN it be pure philanthropy that makes England so anxious for the establishment of free trade in the United States? England has not been noted in the past for her unselfishness and disinterested benevolence towards other nations.

THE London Economist argues that the President's party in the United States is practically for free trade, and declares that "on the adoption of free trade by the United States depends the greater share of English prosperity for a good many years to come."

In advocating the protection of all American industries what better name do Republicans want than that of "Protectors"? In destroying, one after another, the various forms of American industry, property and prosperity, what more appropriate title do the Democrats earn than that of "Destroyers"?

PROTECTION has made the United States a great manufacturing nation. Under that policy we have developed a home market, incomparably the best in the world. Our internal trade is sixteen times greater than our foreign trade. If we take care of our domestic trade our foreign trade will take care of itself. The American market must be reserved for Americans.

COL. ALEXANDER MCCLURE, editor of the Philadelphia Times, said, two years ago, that "free woolens and free trade would follow free wool just as logically as frogs follow tadpoles." Well, we have free wool, so far as the Democratic party can make it do. Does Col. McClure adhere to his prophecy of evolution; and, if so, is he now in favor of free woolens and free trade?

THE Irish World punter a stock free-trade argument very effectively in a few words. "Cheapsness," it says, "is the bait that they hold out to catch voters. The wage-worker is to work all the year for cheap wages that he may buy once a year a cheap suit of clothes. When he comes to compare what he has saved by that operation we don't believe he will be very much elated over his profits."

A NOTE from Vienna, Ill., says that Elder Boles, of the Christian Church, who is "stumping" in the interest of the third-party Prohibitionists, said on Friday evening last: "When I was living in Indianapolis General Harrison would not have invited the greasy and dirty laborers to call on him." We have not the great pleasure of Elder Boles's acquaintance, but we give him the benefit of his courteous and Christian epithet respecting the workingmen of the country who have called upon General Harrison, not as a private citizen, but as the honored representative of a great party, standing for a great principle, in which, as workingmen, they have the most

solicitous interest. We hope that when Elder Boles is engaged in the dissemination of the gospel of free whisky, on the platform of the third party, and working in the interests of the free-liquor, saloon Democratic party, whose leaders used to dub workingmen "greasy mechanics" and "muddills," that he will be sure to invite specially the "greasy and dirty laborers" to come out and hear him.

He [Cleveland] has not yet shown himself worthy the suffrages of those who elected him. * * * Yet we have heard reports that he aspires to a re-election.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"I WILL be very proud of the support of my Republican friends."—THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, at Muncie, Sept. 7, 1884.

"FREE WHISKY."

The Republican platform declares:

"The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which cannot be produced at home. If there still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers."

It is well to study that expression. Those who have jumped at conclusions, not reading or thinking for themselves, have fallen in with the assertion that it declares a new gospel for the Republican party. It does not. It is in entire harmony with every Republican expression ever made on the subject of the tariff. It commits the Republican party to a revision of the tariff for the reduction of the surplus, such revision to be made upon the basis of protection to American industries, and the reduction of, or release from, duties of all articles that cannot be produced in this country, excluding luxuries. This is the Republican faith; always has been, although the manner and phrase of expression may have been different. But we do not intend to discuss this phase of the matter now, but to allude to the cry of "free whisky" started against the platform because of the contingent expression that, in certain events, Republicans would favor the entire repeal of the internal revenue tax rather than surrender any part of the protective system at the behest of the whisky ring and the agents of foreign manufacturers. There are three classes which unite in the cry of free whisky—the babbling fools, who think they can arouse a prejudice among temperance people; the knaves, who know the truth, but conceal it; and the dishonest and cowardly free-traders, who desire to retain the internal revenue taxes in order to cut down the customs duties on imported articles, and have not the courage of their real convictions. Foremost among the two first classes come those who are in the interest of the third-party Prohibitionists. Mr. John P. St. John said in a speech at Lake Walden, of the Republican platform:

"It proposes to take the tax off of every saloon of every drop of intoxicating liquor in this country. I tell you that it is infamous; it is outrageous."

He also said:

"One of the first things [the Republican convention] did was to indorse in substance the Raster resolution of 1872 by declaring in favor of personal liberty—the saloon-keepers' watchword."

Both of these are deliberate and intentional falsehoods. There is no proposition to take the tax off of the saloons, nor is there an allusion to "personal liberty," in the sense in which St. John uses the phrase, in the whole platform. He is simply a plain, common liar. The Republican party is the party that, in the Northern States at least, has put every tax and restriction on intoxicating liquor and the saloon, and nowhere is there a proposition by Republicans to relieve the saloon of tax or to moderate a single restriction upon the liquor traffic. The Democratic party is the party to which the saloon looks for relief, that party finding its chief aid and ally in the third-party organization.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler and Rev. Dr. Ritchie, the latter a Democrat, of New York, are among those who have found themselves unable to accept the contingent proposition of the Republican party, and to be agitated at the "free whisky" plank of the platform. Now let us see about "free whisky," and who are for it. The Prohibition party, in national convention assembled, in the city of Indianapolis, "acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power," declared—

"FOR THE IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE SYSTEM, whereby our national government is deriving support from our greatest national vice."

Is the Prohibition party in favor of "free whisky?"

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, in national convention, in 1882, desired

"To express its earnest sympathy with the movement favoring the total abolition of the internal revenue taxes on all alcoholic beverages, at present collected by the national government."

Is the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in favor of "free whisky?"

General Clinton B. Fisk, Prohibition candidate for President of the United States, says:

"The internal tax on whisky we want repealed, because we do not want the government to be in partnership with vice."

Is General Clinton B. Fisk in favor of "free whisky?"

Mr. St. John said, in the speech from which we have already quoted:

"The Republican party is wrong in proposing to take the tax from whisky because it is wrong to take a tax from any industry."

What does this colossal fraud have to say about the proposition of his own party to remove the tax for the very reason that it is "a great national vice," and the national government should not be supported by a tax on vice?

The New York Independent, the greatest religious weekly in the country, says:

"Upon this point we entirely agree with the platform, and so does every true protectionist, however radical may be his temperance principles. It is vital to the interest which are secured by protection that the protective system should be preserved. It is not vital to the interests of temperance that the internal revenue system should be preserved."

The fact is, that every advanced temperance man and element in the country are in favor of the repeal of the in-

ternal taxes on liquor, and most of them favor the repeal of every sort of tax, national, State and local. In view of this, well-known to everybody, what utter rot and hypocrisy for anyone to cry "free whisky" against the Republican party, claiming to do it in the interest of temperance! It is nauseating to listen to it, and tries the temper and patience of intelligent men to reply to it.

There is but one tenable ground of opposition to the Republican platform on this question, and that is a desire to reduce the customs dues in the direction of free trade. That is intelligent and manly opposition; all else is humbug and dishonesty.

"The Chinaman's policy is to live on next to nothing. He outflanks the American by cheap living. * * * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

GEORGIA BIGOTRY.

Senator Colquitt and Congressman Stewart, of Georgia, have furnished a striking exhibition of Southern intolerance and proscription, and have done in such a way that stamps them as typical specimens of old school, Southern Bourbon Democracy. When the liberal and progressive people of Atlanta decided to invite Speaker Carlisle and Representative McKinley, of Ohio, to the Chautauqua symposium which they are getting up, it was natural that they should send the invitations through their Senator and Representative at Washington. There is no politics in the symposium. It is a literary celebration, and it was proposed to invite these representative men to give eclat to the occasion, it being thought that their opposite politics would repel the idea of the invitations having any political significance. Messrs. Colquitt and Stewart could not see it in that light, and upon consultation they declined to deliver the invitation to Mr. McKinley. Speaker Carlisle's was delivered, and the other was returned to the invitation committee, with the information that neither Senator Colquitt nor Mr. Stewart cared to deliver it. On being asked about it, Senator Colquitt said: "Mr. McKinley is a Republican and we don't want him to preach any of his ideas to our people." Representative Stewart said: "We believed that it was not best to invite a Republican to address our people. He would not agree with us, and his presence would be sure to stir up ill feeling and strife. We have nothing against McKinley personally, but we don't want any Republicans in our country." This is the true spirit of Southern Bourbon Democracy. Of course, the action of the Messrs. Colquitt and Stewart was impolite and insulting both to Mr. McKinley and the committee who sent the invitations. They had no right to sit in judgment on the action of the committee, and a natural spirit of politeness should have induced them to deliver the invitation as requested. Especially is this true of Senator Colquitt, who has spoken in various parts of the North and received marked attentions and honors from the Chautauqua Club. A moment's reflection would have shown him that the invitation to Mr. McKinley from some of Georgia's liberal and progressive people was a small return for the attentions shown himself by Northern Chautauqua assemblies. But these two Bourbon Democrats could not allow an opportunity to pass of asserting the narrow, proscriptionist spirit of the solid South. This incident has the greater significance because Mr. McKinley is a strong advocate of the policy of protection, to which the new South is turning so eagerly. Senator Colquitt is reported as saying he "did not want McKinley nor any other protectionist down there preaching their pestiferous doctrines of protection." If Mr. McKinley were to go to Atlanta he probably would not say anything about protection at a Chautauqua literary symposium; but if he did he would be heard gladly by the liberal and progressive Georgians, who are tired and disgusted with the iron rule of Bourbon Democracy, and who begin to see that the material growth and progress of the South require a new emancipation. The new South wants protection for its industries, and, if that sentiment does not assert itself in the presidential election this year, it certainly will at the next opportunity. It is but fair to say that such Georgia Democrats as editor Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, Hon. E. O. Angier, of the Atlanta City Council, and others of that class, are justly indignant at the action of Colquitt and Stewart, and are more urgent than ever to have Mr. McKinley come. Under the circumstances, we think he ought to go, and, after the Chautauqua exercises, give them a rousing Republican speech, loaded to the muzzle with protection for American industry.

"I WILL be very proud of the support of my Republican friends."—THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, at Muncie, Sept. 7, 1884.

THE HORRORS OF ANDERSONVILLE. The President's latest list of pension votes included one to the widow of a soldier named John Herbst, who, after two years of service in the Union army, was captured by the rebels and imprisoned at Andersonville. The horrors of that prison constituted one of the most terrible features of the war. General Sherman once said "war is hell," but even the inevitable horrors of war can be intensified by unnecessary cruelty and needless inhumanity. This was the case at Andersonville prison, which probably came as near realizing General Sherman's strong characterization of the horrors of war as any place ever did. The ordinary perils of war were mere child's play compared with the infernal practices at Andersonville, by which the sick and miserable prisoners were made to feel that every moment of continued existence was a new and cumulative punishment. From its horrors and sufferings there was but one avenue of escape, and that was by enlisting in the confederate army. There was a standing offer of liberty to the prisoners on this condition. Thus, Union soldiers who had freely offered their lives for the old flag were given the choice of bearing arms against it

as the only alternative to slow torture and almost inevitable death. It was a terrible position to be placed in, and it is not surprising that some of the prisoners should accept the offer. Life is dear, and enlistment in the confederate army might open a way back to the old flag. There was room for a mental reservation, and a chance to escape to the Union lines. Herbst was one of those who took the chances and enlisted in the confederate army. The supposition is that he intended to desert at the first favorable opportunity. He had served in the Union army two years, and if he had wanted to serve in the confederate army he would have deserted to that side long before. He entered it merely to escape the horrors of Andersonville, but before he had a chance to desert he was captured again by the Union forces. This put him in a tight place again, but being able to prove his former services and the circumstances under which he entered the confederate army, he was honorably discharged. On this statement of facts, Herbst being now dead, Congress passed a special bill to pension his widow. In vetoing it, President Cleveland said:

"The greatest possible sympathy and consideration are due to those who bravely fought, and as bravely languished in rebel prisons. But I will take no part in putting a name upon our pension roll which represents a Union soldier found fighting against the cause he swore he would uphold; nor should it be for a moment admitted that desertion and treachery are excused when it avoids the rigors of honorable capture and confinement."

This is the sort of thing that the President's flatterers call "brave and honest." There is the usual profession of great regard for soldiers in general, with an exhibition of utter disregard for this one in particular. There is also the usual assumption of higher motives than those of Congress. Herbst's case was examined and passed upon by the military authorities when he was captured, and instead of punishing him as a deserter they granted him an honorable discharge. The military authorities of that day knew something of the horrors of Andersonville, and could look with some degree of leniency on a man who tried to escape by enlisting in the confederate army. Besides, the records show that Herbst had served two years in the Union army, and was in the rebel army only a few months before he was recaptured. But a President who did his fighting by substitute chooses to brand Herbst as a deserter, just as he recently branded an Illinois soldier as a drunkard, and with an air of lofty patriotism, says: "I will take no part in putting a name on our pension roll which represents a Union soldier found fighting against the cause he swore he would uphold."

It took the President twenty-five years to get worked up to this high pitch of loyalty. His patriotism has been a long time breaking out.

"THE IDEA of anything cheap is repudiated by the American laborer. He will not live in style and luxury of the rich and works himself into a fury to live the same way. * * * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"THE BLOODY SHIRT." "Those whom the gods would destroy they first make mad." Congressmen Stewart and Colquitt touched the depths of political insanity in their refusal to bear a courteous message to Congressman McKinley, to whom the attention of every intelligent voter in America has now been drawn.

No. The war will never be over until Congressmen McKinley or any other representative Republican can go and come, and speak, if he likes, to "our people" in Georgia as freely and safely as he can in his native Ohio; or as freely as any rebel brigadier can come North and harangue a Tammany crowd in New York.

The Southern leaders, who will reckon in the future, as in the past, on the ignorance and prejudices of their constituents, will come in time to reckon without their hosts. For even these finally discover the difference between prosperity and adversity, and will learn to vote with the side that brings bread to the eater and wages to the worker.

After a few political funerals, such as the younger and more enterprising men of the South are patiently waiting and hoping for, the occupation of Messrs. Stewart and Colquitt will be gone; and the reading and writing people of the South, like editor Grady, will come to the front.

We have heard reports that he [Mr. Cleveland] aspires to a re-election. We do not think he can do so now unless he possesses an assurance more colossal than he has manifested, something we can scarcely admit to be possible.—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

The saloon in politics is the chief source of corruption; for, as the late Senator Wilson said, some years ago, the saloon controls the politics of this country, municipal, State and national.—Western Christian Advocate.

In what States does the saloon control politics, municipal, State and national? It is high time that in even religious newspapers and in the mouths of holier-than-thou public speakers such baseless misstatements as this should cease to be found. Where and how does the saloon control the politics of this country? We entirely agree with the Advocate that "the saloon in politics is the chief source of corruption," but this chief source of corruption has been vigorously and persistently fought all over this country, until now it has scarce a refuge in politics. Wherever enlightened sentiment holds sway, "the saloon in politics" is being hunted out and hunted down.

"I WILL be very proud of the support of my Republican friends."—THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, at Muncie, Sept. 7, 1884.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville Commercial, writing from St. Meinrad's, Spencer county, said: "I was at St. Meinrad's, in southern Indiana, some time ago. The place is in the vineyard section of the State, and surrounded by Germans who have generally voted the Republican ticket. These men are almost solid for Cleveland. They don't care particularly about the tariff question, but the word prohibition makes them howl." This story is easily punctured by quoting the fact that in St. Meinrad precinct, Harrison won

ship, Spencer county, the Republicans only polled fourteen votes for Lieutenant-governor Robertson in 1886, and have generally polled not more than three votes in the precinct.

"You cannot sell any but the choicest cuts of beef, the superfine flour and the choicest coffee to a miner or mechanic. * * * The American laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy, as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

"STATE pride had considerable to do with giving the electoral vote of Indiana to Mr. Hendricks," says the Indianapolis Journal. No doubt about that, but surely our wild Republican contemporary does not seriously compare Harrison to Hendricks, does it? Hendricks never failed to carry the State, and Harrison has been set upon very flatly by his fellow-citizens of Indiana.—Atlanta Constitution.

Mr. Hendricks was defeated for Governor in 1880 by Henry S. Lane, and in 1888 by Conrad Baker. He was elected in 1872, the only time he was ever elected to office by the people of Indiana on a popular vote. General Harrison has also been before the people of the State three times directly. He was elected in 1860 and 1864, and defeated once, in 1876. Our friend of the Constitution should buy him a Tribune Almanac and study the history of the country.

"I WILL be very proud of the support of my Republican friends."—THOMAS A. HENDRICKS, at Muncie, Sept. 7, 1884.

The passage of the Mills bill by the House is the first step in "progressive free trade." It is the commentary of the confederate Democracy on the splendid results of twenty-five years of Republican protection to American industry. The repeal of the duty on foreign wool, if the bill becomes a law, will destroy the wool-growing and woolen manufacturing in the United States, throw thousands of workmen out of employment, tie up millions of capital and send out of the country \$90,000,000 a year for foreign wool which now goes into the pockets of American farmers.

HON. PATRICK WALSH, editor of the Augusta, Ga., Chronicle, was left off the Democratic national committee this year on account of his protective tariff views. Mr. Walsh is one of the ablest Irish-Americans in the country and an unflinching advocate of protection. The Irish World says: "Men like Patrick Walsh are the truest friends of the South to-day, and we are glad to see them taking the lead and refusing to be crowded down by the reactionists whose injudicious and un-American policies have kept alive the prejudices and memories of the war."

"THE AMERICAN laborer would do well to study the policy of the Chinaman in his policy of economy as well as of cheap labor."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE Democratic campaign committee are paying for five thousand copies of the Sentinel each day, which are given free distribution throughout the State. The Democrats are in funds; they have plenty of money for any purpose. With a railroad wrecker and "Seven-Mile" Barnum at the head of their committee the Democrats will be able to buy the vote of Indiana out of hand, if they can do it. The only way to prevent it will be by the closest and most thorough organization in every voting precinct in the State.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Spring Valley, Minnesota, says:

"There are two classes who cannot be excused if they vote for free trade this year, viz., the Irish-Americans and the Clay Unionists of the Southern States. The Irish-Americans and Southern Unionists have seen enough of free trade without reading to know its effects on nations and peoples. If those two classes of voters will rally and come to the front this summer and fall Harrison will receive a large proportion of the electoral vote as his grandfather did."

"He [the American laborer] calls constantly for higher wages, and does not see that his high wages increase the cost of everything, lifting everybody higher and higher above ground, to fall further at the crash by and by."—INDIANAPOLIS SENTINEL.

"The simple fact is, many things are made and sold now too cheap, for I hold it to be true that whenever the market price is so low that the man or the woman who makes it cannot get a fair living out of the making of it, it is too low."—BENJAMIN HARRISON.

THE statement that taking off the tax on tobacco or whisky will reduce the price is thus met by Frank H. Hurd, the eminent free-trade apostle, whose word ought to be good authority with the free-traders who are objecting to the Republican platform:

"You may reduce as much as you please the taxes on whisky and tobacco, and I will have to pay just as much for the cigar which I buy from the tobaccoist, or for the glass of whisky I buy at the bar."

THE New York Independent says:

"If your conscience drives you from the Republican party on account of the internal revenue plank, how can you go into the third party, which demands the unconditional and immediate abolition of that whole system? If you can do this, you deceive yourself; the tender point in your conscience is not temperance, but the tariff. If you join the Democratic party you declare your opposition to temperance legislation and set an example of ludicrous inconsistency."

THE Indianapolis Sentinel affects to support Grover Cleveland for re-election. Just after the last election the same Indianapolis Sentinel said:

"We have heard reports that he [Mr. Cleveland] aspires to a re-election. We do not think he can do so now, unless he possesses an assurance more colossal than he has manifested—something we can scarcely admit to be possible."

JUST after the last election, the Indianapolis Sentinel said:

"He [Cleveland] has not yet shown himself worthy the suffrages of those who elected him. * * * Yet we have heard reports that he aspires to a re-election."

And now the Indianapolis Sentinel affects to be supporting Mr. Cleveland for re-election.

THE Mills bill should be entitled "A bill to give practical effect to the confederate constitution in the United States." It should be accompanied with a preamble that "Whereas, the confederate constitution declared that 'no

bounties shall be granted, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry,' and whereas the Democratic party is pledged to progressive free trade, therefore be it enacted, etc."

THE Indianapolis World, which the Sentinel styles "the organ of the colored people," has an editorial in Saturday's issue, in which it states its position with clearness and emphasis. The article says:

"In the present campaign we advocate the cause of the Republican party, and shall endeavor to promote its success by all means in our power, believing that the best interests of the race will be subserved by restoring to power that party of whose friendship we have had ample proof. Some of the advocates for Democratic success claim that the Republicans did not do for us as much as we had reason to expect—certainly by our united efforts we gained our freedom and had reached a position in political affairs as men and leaders, as well as rulers in the Nation, that was encouraging to the best friends of the race. We are now to be disappointed. It was supposed that he [Harrison] had earned a reward, and he would have been today in the full enjoyment of his rights had it not been for the disastrous opposition and hatred of the Democratic party and its allies—the murderers and assassins whose hatred and opposition to the success of our people is too well known to be recounted. We have had ample proof that the Republicans did for us as was undone by the Democrats. We were by brute force, not by any course of the law, barred from the executive halls, from the executive department of the State government, and from the other positions of honor and trust which we had reached by the aid of the Republican party. By the Democratic party the schools were closed, teachers murdered and driven into exile, denied free speech and a free ballot by these amiable, good, kind friends of the negro, as they are wont to be considered. They have undone all that they could undo, and we cannot see by what course of reasoning they can be called friends of the negro. Our people are not perfect, but come as near it as the other races. It may be that 'influences' are being brought to bear upon them that make them see more clearly. Judas saw better when offered the three pieces of silver."

"As for us, we can see but one honorable course, and cannot advise our people to desert a tried friend for one who expects to gain our support by obliterating past crimes and injustices committed upon our people by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars among a few so-called leaders. If any colored man is convinced that he owes the Democratic party, let him say that party express his sentiments, and it were better for his race and country that it should succeed, he has the right to vote with them."

"He that wars with us from principle should have our respect, but a Hessian merits our contempt."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. Please in Monday's Journal publish the vote cast in 1864 by the soldiers, while in the field, for Lincoln and McClellan, by States, and per cent. of each. Democrats here are claiming as many Democrats in the army as Republicans, and would like to know the exact per cent. of each.

SALAMU, Ind., July 20.

The following are the figures showing how the vote stood for all the States where it was made possible to distinguish the ballots.

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Maine.....	4,174	741
New Hampshire.....	2,068	690
Vermont.....	2,843	40
Pennsylvania.....	28,712	12,349
Maryland.....	2,800	321
Kentucky.....	1,124	2,263
Ohio.....	41,146	9,787
Michigan.....	9,402	2,959
Iowa.....	17,181	1,264
Wisconsin.....	11,872	2,458
Kansas.....	2,867	547
California.....	2,600	237
Total.....	111,754	34,291
Lincoln's majority, 85.....	77,584	31.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. To inquiry from Homer, Ind., dated July 18, you give the amount of wool in the State for 1887 (114,404,173 pounds), and the duties collected on woolen manufactured goods as \$29,729,717. Will you